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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (f)
Macroeconomic policy questions: preparations for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Preparations for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] which recognizes the special needs and problems of landlocked developing countries and urges both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport system,

Recalling also its resolution 56/180 of 21 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene an International Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation in 2003,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: preparatory process for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation",[2]

1. *Welcomes and accepts* the generous offer of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to host the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] A/57/340.

02-63612 (E) 141002

2. *Decides* that the International Ministerial Conference on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, on 28 and 29 August 2003;

3. *Decides also* that the open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee for the International Ministerial Conference will hold two sessions, that the sixth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, to be held in New York, from 23 to 27 June 2003, will serve as the first session and will address both substantive and organizational matters, including those relating to the election of bureau and format of the conference, and that the Senior Officials Meeting, to be held in Almaty from 25 to 27 August 2003, will serve as the second session;

4. *Decides further* that the intergovernmental preparatory committee should have a bureau consisting of ten representatives of Member States elected on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

5. *Designates* the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the Secretary-General of the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Bank, to organize all sessions of the intergovernmental preparatory committee;

7. *Requests also* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, to organize intergovernmental regional and subregional meetings, where applicable, and decides that these regional and subregional meetings should finalize their work at the latest by April 2003;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Conference to make the necessary arrangements, on the basis of consultations with Member States, to facilitate the meaningful participation of civil society, including the private sector, in the preparatory process and the Conference itself in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Calls upon* all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and regional commissions as well as the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, to provide all necessary substantive and technical support to the preparatory process and organization of the International Ministerial Conference;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report, prepared in consultation with relevant regional and international organizations, for the consideration of the preparatory committee, no later than 15 May 2003;

11. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to continue to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the preparations for the International Ministerial Conference and, in particular, the participation of representatives of landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries and the least developed countries in the intergovernmental preparatory meetings and in the Conference.

12. *Requests further* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to launch a public

information campaign to raise public awareness of the objectives and significance of the International Ministerial Conference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the International Ministerial Conference.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Convinced that recent technological innovations during the past two decades in the field of biotechnology have created new opportunities, inter alia, in agriculture, livestock and aquaculture, improved human health and enhanced protection of the environment, and recalling the interest of the international community in promoting this new knowledge for the benefit of all humankind,

Stressing that international cooperation, including North-South as well as South-South cooperation, is an important element that offers viable opportunities for developing countries in their individual and collective pursuit of sustainable development, and for ensuring their effective and meaningful participation in the emerging global economic system,

Recognizing the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development in the field of environmentally sound management of biotechnology,

Recalling that intergovernmental cooperation in science and technology is an important tool to enhance international cooperation and, in this context, Agenda 21 recognized the potential of biotechnology to contribute to sustainable development,

Recalling also the recommendations, in particular paragraph 42, of the plan of implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002.[1]

1. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Chile to host the Biotechnology World Forum, which is to be held in Concepción, Chile, in December

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I.2.

02-64071 (E) 151002

2003, and the preparatory work for the Forum carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

2. *Stresses* the importance of facilitating access and transfer of knowledge and technology based on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to the developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the necessities of developing countries, with the objective of enhancing their technological capacities, productivity and competitiveness in the world market;

3. *Encourages* the active participation of Member States, all relevant entities of the United Nations system, business and private sector representatives and other relevant stakeholders in the Biotechnology World Forum, in accordance with the rules of procedure governing meetings of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

4. *Invites* all parties that are in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable the participation of experts and representatives from developing countries in the Biotechnology World Forum;

5. *Requests* the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to provide a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the outcome of the Biotechnology World Forum, including, in cooperation with the secretariats of other relevant international organizations and conventions, recommendations and assessment actions to contribute to the identification of recommendations and assessments on initiatives, and to encourage international cooperation in meeting the objectives of chapter 16 of Agenda 21[2] in the field of biotechnology.

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[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

United Nations A/C.2/57/L.4

General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (e)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Venezuela:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and the promotion of economic and social equity",

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which the Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] which was adopted by the Conference on 22 March 2002,

Emphasizing that the international financial system should support development and allow for the mobilization, in a coherent manner, of all sources of international financing for development, including private capital flows, market access for goods and services from developing countries, official development assistance and external debt relief,

Expressing concern at the fact that developing countries have made net outward transfers of financial resources over the last five years and underlining the need for measures at the national and international levels to reverse this trend,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

02-64063 (E) 151002

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International financial system and development",[3]

1. *Expresses deep concern* over the difficulties of the present world economic situation and stresses the importance of confronting it through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions, improving global economic governance and strengthening the United Nations leadership role;

2. *Invites* developed countries, in particular those that have significant influence in the world economy, to take into account, in the formulation of their macroeconomic policies, their impact on global economic growth and development;

3. *Underlines* the importance of promoting financial stability and emphasizes the need for policies and rules that mitigate the impact of financial volatility and improve transparency and information about financial flows;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen ongoing efforts to reform existing international financial architecture, to foster a transparent, equitable and inclusive system that is able to provide for the effective participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making processes and institutions, as well as for their effective and equitable participation in the formulation of financial standards and codes;

5. *Takes note* of the decisions taken by the Development Committee (the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, as contained in the attachment (on the International Conference on Financing for Development) to the communiqué of the Committee issued at its sixty-fourth meeting, held on 18 November 2001, in particular the decision contained in paragraph 9 of the attachment to identify pragmatic and innovative ways to further enhance participation of developing countries in international decision-making and norm-setting, and encourages all relevant international financial institutions to take concrete measures towards this end;

6. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to continue its work on the allocation of quotas and the establishment of a total amount of quotas that reflect the present economic realities and emphasizes that the review of the formulas used to calculate members' quotas should eliminate the existing bias that results in an underestimation of the size of developing-country economies;

7. *Calls* for the creation of an enabling international economic environment and the adoption of effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, in order to support developing countries' efforts to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the strengthening of their democratic systems, while reaffirming the leading role of national Governments in the developing process of each country;

8. *Emphasizes* that the international financial institutions, in supporting national programmes, should be sensitive to social circumstances and implementing capacities, concentrate on macroeconomic policies critical to the objectives of the programme, take into account the need for economic growth and development, and strengthen national ownership of the programme;

[3] A/57/151.

9. *Calls upon* the multilateral, regional and subregional development institutions to reinforce financial and technical support to developing countries in order to mitigate the lack of access to private capital and the sharp reduction of international financial flows, as well as to contribute to their efforts of increasing economic growth and reducing poverty;

10. *Stresses* the need for actions to strengthen corporate governance, accounting and auditing, in particular when inadequate policies can have systemic consequences, and, in this regard, takes note of paragraph 3 of the communiqué of the International Monetary and Financial Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, issued on 28 September 2002;

11. *Recognizes* the important role of international financial institutions in supporting all countries affected by financial crises and emphasizes that these institutions should be provided with adequate resources so that they can supply timely emergency financing;

12. *Stresses*, in the consideration of new debt resolution mechanisms, the importance of a broad discussion with the participation of all interested actors, invites the international financial institutions to take into account social aspects and the borrowing costs for developing countries, and reiterates that the adoption of such mechanisms should not preclude emergency financing in times of crises;

13. *Underlines* the need to explore ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance for development purposes, provided that those sources do not unduly burden developing countries, and takes note of the proposal of using special drawing rights allocations for development purposes, set forth in paragraph 44 of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/183 of 20 December 2000 and stressing the urgent need to ensure its full implementation,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1]

Taking note of the Plan of Implementation agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, particularly paragraphs 38, 61, 89 and 90, and recognizing that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population, and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries,

Taking note also of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010[2] and *The Least Developed Countries Report, 2002*,[3] in particular chapters 4 and 6 of part one of the report,

Taking note further of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[4] in particular paragraphs 28 and 37,

Taking note of the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] A/CONF.191/11.

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.D.13.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

02-64057 (E) 151002

Taking note also of the targets set out in the 1996 Rome Declaration and Plan of Action[5] and the outcome of the World Food Summit: five years later, which reaffirms the pledge to end hunger,

Taking note with concern of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects[6] which examines the declining trend of most commodity prices,[7]

Recognizing that many developing countries, in particular African countries and the least developed countries, as well as commodity-dependent small island developing States and commodity-dependent landlocked developing countries, are highly dependent on primary commodities as their principal source of export revenues, employment, income-generation and domestic savings, and the driving force of investment, economic growth and social development,

Recognizing also that structural changes in international commodity markets, particularly the increasing concentration in trade and distribution, constitute new challenges for commodity producers and exporters in developing countries,

Expressing deep concern about the negative effects of unfavourable weather conditions on the supply of most commodity-dependent countries, the continuing depressed levels of most commodity prices and the dramatic falls in recent years in prices of commodities of particular interest to developing countries, which adversely affect the economic growth of commodity-dependent countries, especially countries in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as commodity-dependent small island developing States and commodity-dependent landlocked developing countries,

Expressing concern about the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in financing and implementing viable diversification programmes and in attaining access to markets for their commodities,

Recognizing that commodity prices are an important element for heavily indebted poor countries maintaining long-term debt sustainability criteria,

Reiterating its request to the World Trade Organization to facilitate the accession of developing countries to the World Trade Organization on fair and reasonable terms, taking into account the particularities of each country,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for efforts by the developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and liberalization of the trade and export sectors and enhance competitiveness;

2. *Expresses the urgent need* for supportive international policies and measures to improve the functioning of commodity markets through efficient and transparent price formation mechanisms, including commodity exchanges, and through the use of viable and effective commodity price risk management instruments;

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[5] See *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996*, part one (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1996), appendix.

[6] A/57/381, annex.

[7] Ibid., sect. I.B.

3. *Expresses concern* at the declining terms of trade in most primary commodities, in particular for net exporters of such commodities, as well as the lack of progress in many developing countries in achieving diversification, and, in this regard, strongly emphasizes the need for actions at both the national and international levels, inter alia, to improve market access conditions, address supply-side constraints and provide support for capacity-building, inter alia, in areas that actively involve women;

4. *Urges* Governments and international financial institutions to re-examine systems for compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls with a view to providing a temporary safety net for developing-country producers that are heavily dependent on the export of a few commodities;

5. *Urges* the developed countries to eliminate or radically reduce support schemes to producers competing with developing-country producers of commodities that result in lower prices for exporters in developing countries;

6. *Also urges* the developed countries to continue to support the commodity diversification and liberalization efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries, especially countries in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as commodity-dependent small island developing States and commodity-dependent landlocked developing countries, in a spirit conducive to promoting a common purpose and efficiency, inter alia, by providing technical and financial assistance for the preparatory phase of their commodity diversification programmes;

7. *Urges* producers and consumers of individual commodities to intensify their efforts to reinforce mutual cooperation and assistance;

8. *Reiterates* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and sustainable development, while continuing with diversification efforts in developing countries, in particular in commodity-dependent countries, especially those in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as commodity-dependent small island developing States and commodity-dependent landlocked developing countries and, in this respect, stresses that:

(a) International support for the efforts of developing countries in the industrial transformation of their commodities is required to increase their export revenues and improve their competitiveness with a view to facilitating their integration into the global economy;

(b) In the context of the process of trade liberalization, tariff peaks should be minimized and the use of trade-distorting policies and protectionist practices and non-tariff barriers should be eliminated by developed countries because of their impact and inasmuch as they have negative effects on the ability of developing countries to diversify their exports and undertake the required restructuring of their commodity sector and have an adverse impact on liberalization measures taken by commodity-dependent developing countries especially in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as commodity-dependent small island developing States and commodity-dependent landlocked developing countries, and their efforts to eliminate poverty;

(c) In line with the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to

4 September 2002, mutual supportiveness between the multilateral trading system and the multilateral environmental agreements, consistent with sustainable development goals, should be promoted in support of the work programme agreed through the World Trade Organization, while recognizing the importance of maintaining the integrity of both sets of instruments;

(d) In the light of the process of multilateral trade liberalization, which has led to the diminution of differentials accorded by preferred trade regimes, there is a need to take measures, as appropriate and consistent with international obligations, to address the diminution, in particular by strengthening technical assistance, by continuing to provide financial assistance to commodity-dependent developing countries and by addressing supply-side constraints faced by these countries, in order to improve the competitiveness of their commodity sectors and to overcome difficulties encountered in their diversification programmes;

(e) Timely and effective financial cooperation should be maintained and further pursued to facilitate the management by commodity-dependent countries, especially those in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as commodity-dependent small island developing States and commodity-dependent landlocked developing countries, of excessive fluctuations in commodity export earnings;

(f) Strengthening technical cooperation in the areas of transfer of new technologies and know-how in production processes and training for technical, managerial and commercial staff in developing countries is of paramount importance for quality improvements in the commodity sector;

(g) Expansion of South-South trade and investment in commodities enhances complementarities and offers opportunities for intersectoral linkages within and among exporting countries;

(h) There is a need to strengthen the Common Fund for Commodities and to promote, expand and intensify research and development, to provide infrastructure enterprise development, technology and support services and to encourage investment, including joint ventures in developing countries engaged in the commodity and commodity-processing sectors;

9. *Encourages* the Common Fund for Commodities, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant bodies, to continue to expand the activities of its Second Account with the necessary and effective support for research and development and extension services in developing countries, including adaptive research on production and processing aimed at smallholders and small-sized and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, in order to widen the scope of activities and thus ensure the effective participation of all stakeholders;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to provide assistance to developing countries in the financing of commodity diversification and to include issues related to commodities in the provision of analytical support and technical assistance to developing countries in respect of their effective participation in multilateral trade negotiations;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations to convene a high-level international meeting in 2003 to address the declining terms of trade and volatility of commodity

prices, taking into account the commitments made in paragraph 89 of the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, which should include an estimate of the loss for commodity exporters as a result of the use of subsidies and other trade-distorting measures as well as the gap between the prices for producers and those of final consumers;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic questions", the sub-item entitled "Commodities".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/164 of 16 December 1996, 52/185 of 18 December 1997, 53/175 of 15 December 1998, 54/202 of 22 December 1999 and 55/184 of 20 December 2000, on enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on external debt crisis and development,[1]

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[2]

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus,[3] which recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

Noting with great concern that the total debt stock of the developing countries rose from $1.458 trillion in 1990 to $2.442 trillion in 2001,

Noting also with great concern that the continuing debt and debt-servicing problems of the heavily indebted poor developing countries are adversely affecting their sustainable development efforts,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/57/253.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

02-64051 (E) 151002

Noting further with great concern that some highly indebted middle-income developing countries are facing serious difficulties in meeting their external debt-servicing obligations owing, inter alia, to liquidity constraints,

1. *Reaffirms* the determination to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries, through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term;

2. *Recognizes* that creditors and debtors share the responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations and that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that can be directed towards activities consistent with attaining sustainable growth and development;

3. *Stresses* that debt relief should contribute to development objectives, including poverty reduction and the achievements of the Millennium development goals, and in this regard urges countries to direct those resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards these objectives;

4. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the industrialized countries to implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction;

5. *Stresses* the need to pursue debt relief measures vigorously and expeditiously, by all creditors, including within the Paris and London Clubs and other relevant forums, in order to contribute to debt sustainability and facilitate sustainable development;

6. *Welcomes* initiatives that have been undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness;

7. *Calls* upon the international community, including the United Nations system, invites the Bretton Woods institutions as well as the private sector, to implement the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt problem of developing countries, and in this regard, stresses the need to:

(a) Implement speedily, effectively and fully the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which should be fully financed through additional resources, taking into consideration, as appropriate, measures to address any fundamental changes in the economic circumstances of those countries with unsustainable debt burden caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or affected by conflict, taking into account initiatives that have been undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness;

(b) Bring international debtors and creditors together in relevant international forums to restructure unsustainable debt in a timely and efficient manner, taking into account the need to involve the private sector in the resolution of crises due to indebtedness, where appropriate;

(c) Acknowledge the problems of the debt sustainability of some non-heavily indebted low-income countries, in particular those facing exceptional circumstances;

(d) Reduce unsustainable debt burden of developing countries through various means, including debt relief, debt cancellation and debt-for-sustainable-development swaps geared to comprehensively address the debt problems of developing countries, in particular the poorest and most heavily indebted ones;

(e) Explore innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of developing countries, including middle-income countries;

(f) Establish effective debt tracking mechanisms in developing countries and strengthen technical assistance for external debt management and debt tracking;

(g) Ensure that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from official development assistance resources intended to be available for developing countries and that the debt relief arrangements seek to avoid imposing any unfair burden on other developing countries;

(h) Welcome consideration by all relevant stakeholders of an international debt-work-out mechanism, the adoption of which should not preclude emergency financing in times of crisis, to promote fair burden sharing and minimize moral hazard, in the appropriate forums, which will engage debtors and creditors to come together to restructure unsustainable debts in a timely and efficient manner;

(i) Establish a set of clear principles for the management and resolution of financial crisis that provide for fair burden-sharing between public and private sectors and between debtors, creditors and investors;

8. *Stresses* the importance of continued flexibility with regard to the eligibility criteria for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, in particular for countries in post-conflict situations, and the need to keep the computational procedures and assumptions underlying debt sustainability analysis under review;

9. *Emphasizes* that debt sustainability should be assessed in terms of each country's capacity to raise the financing needed to achieve the Millennium development goals and should also take into account the vulnerability to external shocks and global uncertainties, natural disasters as well as the internal economic and social conditions;

10. *Calls* upon the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue their efforts to strengthen the transparency and integrity of debt sustainability analysis and to consider any fundamental changes in countries' debt sustainability caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or conflict when making policy recommendations, including for debt relief;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including, inter alia, those resulting from global financial instability, and to make recommendations in this regard.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Tunisia and Switzerland: draft resolution

World Summit on the Information Society

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/183 of 21 December 2001,

Recalling its plenary meeting devoted to information and communication technologies for development, held in New York, from 17 to 18 June 2002,

Welcoming the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society undertaken at national level, and encouraging all countries to intensify their work,

Encouraging non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to further contribute to and actively participate in the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit and in the Summit itself,

Welcoming the outcome of the regional conference held at Bamako, from 25 to 30 May 2002,

Also welcoming the results of the first meeting of the intergovernmental preparatory committee, held in Geneva from 1 to 5 July 2002,

Further welcoming the decision of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force to contribute actively to the preparatory process for the Summit and, to that end, to hold its next meeting at Geneva on 21 and 22 February 2003,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union,[1] submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the ongoing preparatory process for the Summit;

[1] See A/57/71-E/2002/52.

02-64376 (E) 161002

2. *Invites* the Members States concerned to participate actively in the regional conferences to be held in Bucharest in November 2002, in Santo Domingo in January 2003 and in Tokyo in January 2003;

3. *Urges* all relevant United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations, including international and regional institutions, to further their cooperation in and support to the preparatory process of the Summit;

4. *Recommends* that all actors involved adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to addressing the needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them;

5. *Requests* the International Telecommunication Union, in the context of its leading managerial role in the preparatory process of the Summit, in close cooperation with the Department for Public Information of the Secretariat and in coordination with other information offices of the United Nations system, to launch a public information campaign to raise global awareness of the Summit, including through reprioritization of its budget and through voluntary contributions;

6. *Reiterates its call* to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparations for and the holding of the Summit, as well as to facilitate the effective participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the regional meetings to be held in the first half of 2003, the preparatory meetings, to be held in 2003, and the Summit itself;

7. *Invites* countries to send representation at the highest political level to the Summit;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to inform all heads of State and Government of the importance of the forthcoming Summit;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to submit to the General Assembly for information, at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the preparations for the Summit.

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (a)
Sectoral policy questions: industrial development cooperation

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998 and 55/187 of 20 December 2000 on industrial development cooperation,

Also recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1]

Reaffirming the outcomes of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha from 9 to 13 November 2001,[2] the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[3] the International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,[4] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[5]

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in this process,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[3] See A/CONF.191/11 and 12.

[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] A/CONF.199/20, chap. I.

02-64369 (E) 161002

Also recognizing the importance of the transfer of technology to the developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,[6] and welcoming the process of reform undertaken and completed that led to the more efficient work of the organization and the value of the conclusions contained therein,

1. *Reiterates* that industrialization is a key element in the promotion of the sustainable development of developing countries and in the creation of productive employment, value added income generation and, thus, the eradication of poverty, as well as in the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process;

2. *Underlines* the importance of industrial development cooperation in creating a positive element for the investment and business climate at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries;

3. *Calls* for the transfer of technology to the developing countries as an effective means of international cooperation in the field of industrial development in diversifying their industrial base through the application of new technological advances;

4. *Also calls* for increasing continuing use of official development assistance for industrial development in the developing countries, and calls upon donor countries and recipient countries to continue to cooperate in their efforts to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources devoted to industrial development cooperation and to support the efforts of developing countries to promote industrial development cooperation among themselves;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system in providing effective support for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries, and calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to carry out its central role in the field of industrial development and to strengthen its cooperation with other institutions of the United Nations system so as to enhance the effectiveness, relevance and development impact of such support;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to facilitate industrial development with more emphasis on initiatives to support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises of developing countries, in particular least developed countries and landlocked developing countries.

7. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to contribute actively to the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development with a view to boosting the industrialization process in Africa;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop further its global forum capacity with the aim of enhancing, in the context

[6] See A/57/184.

of the globalization process, a common understanding of global and regional industrial sector issues and their impact on poverty eradication and sustainable development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (c)
Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds, 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international legal instrument against corruption, 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin and 56/186 of 21 December 2001,

Deeply concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corrupt practices and the transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development, particularly when an inadequate international response leads to impunity,

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,[1] which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority,

Underlining the fact that preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds is an important element in mobilizing resources for development in affected developing countries and in supporting their aim of poverty eradication,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

02-64363 (E) 161002

Emphasizing the responsibilities of Governments to adopt policies at the national and international levels aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices, to promote and facilitate the transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and to return such funds to the countries of origin,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and international and national laws for combating corruption, bribery and money-laundering in international commercial transactions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds of illicit origin and the repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin;[2]

2. *Encourages* all Governments to combat corruption, bribery, money-laundering, the transfer of the illicitly acquired funds and assets and to work for the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin, and welcomes actions at national and international levels taken by some Governments in this regard;

3. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, whose terms of reference were adopted by General Assembly resolution 56/260 of 31 January 2002, and urges an early completion of those negotiations to pave the way for the adoption of the convention;

4. *Calls* for all efforts to promote good corporate governance at all levels, which is essential for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development worldwide;

5. *Also calls* for further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of efforts by Governments to prevent and address the transfer of funds of illicit origin as well as to return such funds and assets to the countries of origin;

6. *Requests* the international community to support the efforts of all countries, upon their request, and to strengthen their institutional capacity and their regulatory frameworks for preventing the acts of corruption, as well as for the returning of the illegally acquired funds and assets to the countries of origin;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session for its consideration a report on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

8. *Decides* to keep the matter under review and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and the returning of such assets to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions".

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[2] See A/57/158/Add.1.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Japan and United States of America: draft resolution

Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity

The General Assembly,

Noting the growing dependence of Governments, businesses, other organizations and individual users on information technologies for the provision of essential goods and services, the conduct of business and the exchange of information,

Recognizing that the need for cybersecurity increases as countries increase their participation in the digital economy,

Recalling its resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001,

Aware that effective cybersecurity is not merely a matter of government or law enforcement practices, but must be addressed through prevention and supported throughout society,

Further aware that technology alone cannot ensure cybersecurity and that a priority must be given to cybersecurity planning and management throughout society,

Recognizing that, appropriate to their roles, Governments, businesses, other organizations and individual owners and users of information technologies must be aware of relevant cybersecurity risks and preventive measures, and must assume responsibility and take steps to enhance the security of those information technologies,

Noting that, as a result of increasing interconnectivity, information systems and networks are now exposed to a growing number and a wider variety of threats and vulnerabilities which raise new security issues for all computer users,

Noting the work of international and regional organizations on enhancing cybersecurity and the security of information technologies, including the Statement on the Security of Information and Communications Infrastructures, adopted at the Fifth Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Ministerial Meeting on Telecommunications and

02-64804 (E) 181002

Information Industry, which was held in Shanghai, China, on 29 and 30 May 2002, the Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks: Towards a Culture of Security, adopted by the Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on 25 July 2002, and the document entitled "Network and information security: proposal for a European policy approach", issued by the Commission of the European Communities on 6 June 2001 and transmitted to the European Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions,

1. *Adopts* the principles annexed to the present resolution with a view to creating a global culture of cybersecurity;

2. *Invites* Member States to take into account these principles in their efforts to develop, throughout their societies, a culture of cybersecurity in the application and use of information technologies;

3. *Requests* Member States to take these principles and the need for a global culture of cybersecurity into account in their preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held at Geneva in December 2003.

Annex

Principles for creating a global culture of cybersecurity

Rapid advances in information technology have changed the way Governments, businesses, other organizations and individual users who develop, own, provide, manage, service and use information systems and networks ("participants") must approach cybersecurity. A global culture of cybersecurity will require that all participants address the following nine complementary principles:

(a) *Awareness*. Participants should be aware of the need for security of information systems and networks and what they can do to enhance security;

(b) *Responsibility*. Participants are responsible for the security of information systems and networks in a manner appropriate to their individual roles. They should review their own policies, practices, measures and procedures regularly, and should assess whether they are appropriate to their environment;

(c) *Response*. Participants should act in a timely and cooperative manner to prevent, detect and respond to security incidents. They should share information about threats and vulnerabilities, as appropriate, and implement procedures for rapid and effective cooperation to prevent, detect and respond to security incidents. This may involve cross-border information sharing and cooperation;

(d) *Ethics*. Given the pervasiveness of information systems and networks in modern societies, participants need to respect the legitimate interests of others and recognize that their action or inaction may harm others;

(e) *Democracy*. Security should be implemented in a manner consistent with the values recognized by democratic societies, including the freedom to exchange thoughts and ideas, the free flow of information, the confidentiality of information and communication, the appropriate protection of personal information, openness and transparency;

(f) *Risk assessment*. All participants should conduct periodic risk assessments that identify threats and vulnerabilities; are sufficiently broad-based to

encompass key internal and external factors, such as technology, physical and human factors, policies and third-party services with security implications; allow determination of the acceptable level of risk; and assist in the selection of appropriate controls to manage the risk of potential harm to information systems and networks in the light of the nature and importance of the information to be protected;

(g) *Security design and implementation*. Participants should incorporate security as an essential element in the planning and design, operation and use of information systems and networks;

(h) *Security management*. Participants should adopt a comprehensive approach to security management based on risk assessment that is dynamic, encompassing all levels of participants' activities and all aspects of their operations;

(i) *Reassessment*. Participants should review and reassess the security of information systems and networks, and should make appropriate modifications to security policies, practices, measures and procedures that include addressing new and changing threats and vulnerabilities.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 86 (c)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: culture and development

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cyprus, Costa Rica, Egypt, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Japan, Jordan, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and United States of America: draft resolution

Year of Kyrgyz Statehood

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/22 of 4 November 1998, entitled "United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations",

Also recalling its resolution 49/129 of 19 December 1994, entitled "Commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas*",

Further recalling its resolution 56/8 of 21 November 2001, entitled "United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002",

Stressing the importance of promoting education and raising public awareness in order to foster respect for national cultures, the cultural heritage of the world and civilizational diversity, which is essential for strengthening global peace and implementing international cooperation,

Noting the richness of Kyrgyz culture and its national, regional and international significance,

1. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to declare 2003 as the Year of Kyrgyz Statehood and to organize activities in celebration of the year;

02-64911 (E) 181002

2. Invites Member States, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international and intergovernmental organizations, as well as regional and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to take part in the events being organized by the Kyrgyz Republic to celebrate the year 2003.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 86 (a)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continuing validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolutions 54/206 of 22 December 1999, 55/190 of 20 December 2000 and 56/191 of 21 December 2001,

Recalling also the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summit meetings held since the beginning of the 1990s,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in particular the targets and commitments relating to development and poverty eradication,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

02-65475 (E) 221002

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to undertake consultations with all Member States, as foreseen in resolution 54/206, on the draft text of an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, taking into account the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits held since 1990 in the economic and social fields and their implementation and follow-up, including the outcome of the discussions on their integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up;

2. *Decides* to consider the issue of further development of a new international development strategy during the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, on the basis of the outcomes of the aforementioned consultations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session with an overview of the challenges and constraints as well as progress made towards achieving the major development goals and objectives adopted by the United Nations during the past decade;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", a sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade".

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[2] A/57/216 and Corr.1.

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Second Committee
Agenda item 86 (c)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: culture and development

Venezuela:* draft resolution

Culture and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997, 53/184 of 15 December 1998 and 55/192 of 20 December 2000 on culture and development,

Encouraged by the positive international response to the results of the work of the World Commission on Culture and Development and of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Stockholm from 30 March to 2 April 1998,

Recalling its resolution 56/8 of 21 November 2001 that proclaimed 2002 as the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/22 of 4 November 1998 on the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations and 56/6 of 9 November 2001 on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations containing the Programme of Action[1] and objectives, principles and participants[2] thereof, and recognizing that, in light of recent events, the United Nations should give greater weight and visibility to the theme of dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions, since the protection of cultural diversity is closely linked to the larger framework of the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and its ability to achieve genuine mutual understanding, solidarity and cooperation,

Encouraged by the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, adopted by the Summit at Johannesburg, South Africa, on

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 56/6, sect. B.

[2] Ibid., sect. A.

02-65481 (E) 221002

4 September 2002, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, also adopted by the Summit on 4 September 2002, which urges the promotion of dialogue and cooperation among the world's civilizations and peoples, irrespective of race, disabilities, religion, language, culture and tradition,

Emphasizing the need to enhance the potential of culture as a means of achieving prosperity, sustainable development and global coexistence,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on resolution 55/192 of 20 December 2000, entitled "Culture and development";[3]

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the adoption by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the medium-term strategy for 2002-2007, which directs the work of the organization upon two cross-cutting themes, namely, the eradication of poverty, and the contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and the establishment of the society of knowledge, and is also based upon the notion that culture may contribute effectively to the reduction of poverty;

3. *Endorses* the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-first session on 2 November 2001, in which cultural diversity is characterized as "the common heritage of humanity", and encourages its acknowledgement and observance as such, and also endorses the main lines of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Declaration appended thereto;

4. *Proclaims* 21 May as the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, echoing the World Day for Cultural Development commemorated during the World Decade for Cultural Development;

5. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations:

(a) To ensure, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the implementation of the Action Plan of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity;

(b) To implement the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace adopted by the General Assembly in resolutions 53/243 A and B of 13 September 1999;

(c) To implement the Programme of Action of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations contained in section B of resolution 56/6 of 9 November 2001;

(d) To implement relevant provisions on cultural diversity of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, adopted at the Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 4 September 2002;

(e) To strengthen international cooperation and solidarity with a view to enabling all countries, particularly developing countries, to:

(i) Gain access to new technologies;

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[3] See A/57/226.

(ii) Be helped in mastering information technologies with a view to encouraging the production and safeguarding the dissemination of diversified content;

(iii) Establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international levels, in the face of the current imbalance in the flow and exchange of cultural goods at the global level;

(f) To acknowledge the right of the members of all civilizations to preserve and develop their cultural heritage within their own societies, thus encouraging the strengthening of domestic policies in the fields of protection, incentive and promotion of the various cultures, mainly the most vulnerable;

(g) To promote policies pertaining to tangible and intangible cultural heritage, particularly taking into account resolution 56/8, adopted by the General Assembly on 21 November 2001, whereby 2002 was proclaimed the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage;

(h) To assess the interconnection between culture and development and the elimination of poverty in the context of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006);

(i) To raise public awareness of the abundance of cultural diversity and, particularly, encourage through education and the media, knowledge of the positive value of cultural diversity, inter alia, as regards languages;

(j) Within the framework of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and based on the main lines of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, to strengthen the efforts towards the prioritization, with respect to the adoption of national policies, of full respect for the natural resources of indigenous people and acknowledgement of their cultural rights;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its work to promote greater awareness of the crucial relationship between culture and development and the important role of the information and communication technologies in this relationship;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to continue to provide support, upon request, to developing countries, in particular as regards national capacity-building and access to the information and communication technologies, for the implementation of international cultural conventions, including conservation of heritage and protection of cultural property, and for the restitution of cultural property, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/97 of 14 December 2001, entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin";

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution that contains proposals for the close follow-up of the implementation of the resolutions referred to above.